1 UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK Case Nos. 08-13555 (JMP) 08-01420 (JMP)(SIPA) In the Matter of: LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS, INC., et al. Debtors. In the Matter of: LEHMAN BROTHERS INC., Debtor. United States Bankruptcy Court One Bowling Green New York, New York February 11, 2009 10:01 AM B E F O R E: HON. JAMES M. PECK U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

2 1 2 UNCONTESTED MATTERS: 3 HEARING re Case Conference: (A) Presentation of Proposed 4 International Case Protocol; (B) Examiner's Proposed Work Plan 5 HEARING re Application to Employ Jenner & Block LLP as Counsel 6 to the Examiner 7 8 HEARING re Examiner's Motion for an Order Directing the 9 Production of Documents and Authorizing the Examinations of the 10 Debtors' Current and Former Officers, Directors and Employees, 11 and Other Persons and Entities 12 13 HEARING re Motion of Green Tree Servicing LLC for Bank Order 14 Pursuant to Sections 105(d)(2)(A) and 365 of the Bankruptcy 15 16 Code Directing Debtor Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. to Assume Flow Subservicing Agreement and, in the Interim, for Order 17 Granting Adequate Protection Pursuant to Section 364(c) of the 18 19 Bankruptcy Code 2.0 2.1 HEARING re The Midwest Independent System Operators Motion for (I) Relief from the Automatic Stay to Exercise Setoff Rights 22 23 Pursuant to Section 553 of the Bankruptcy Code and (II) Other Related Relief 24 25

3 1 2 HEARING re Debtors' Motion for an Order Pursuant to Section 365 3 of the Bankruptcy Code Approving the Assumption or Rejection of 4 Open Trade Confirmations 5 HEARING re Notice of Debtors' Second Motion for an Order 6 Pursuant to Section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code Approving the 7 Assumption of Open Trade Confirmations 8 9 SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS: 10 III. UNCONTESTED MATTERS: 11 12 HEARING re Trustee's Motion for Entry of an Order Pursuant to 13 Section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code and Federal Rules of 14 Bankruptcy Procedure 2002, 6006, and 9019 Authorizing the 15 Assumption and Assignment of Debtors Rights and Obligations 16 under a Lease of Nonresidential Real Property Located at 3000 17 Sand Hill Road, Menlo Park, California 18 19 2.0 HEARING re Notice of Presentment of Stipulation and Agreed 21 Order Resolving Objection to Assumption and Assignment of Certain Agreements with CA, Inc. 22 23 24 25

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      Reject Unexpired Leases of Nonresidential Real Property
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      HEARING re Trustee's Motion under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9019(a) for
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      Approval of Settlement and Compromise
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      Transcribed by: Lisa Bar-Leib
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5
 1
 2
      APPEARANCES:
 3
      WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES LLP
           Attorneys for Debtors
 4
 5
           767 Fifth Avenue
           New York, NY 10153
 6
 7
 8
      BY: HARVEY R. MILLER, ESQ.
 9
           ALFREDO R. PEREZ, ESQ.
10
           JACQUELINE MARCUS, ESQ.
           JOHN W. LUCAS, ESQ.
11
12
13
      HUGHES HUBBARD & REED LLP
           Attorneys for James W. Giddens, SIPC Trustee
14
15
           One Battery Park Plaza
           New York, NY 10004
16
17
18
      BY: JAMES B. KOBAK, JR., ESQ.
19
           DAVID W. WILTENBURG, ESQ.
20
           JAMES W. GIDDENS, ESQ.
21
22
23
24
25
```

```
6
 1
 2
      MILBANK, TWEED, HADLEY & MCCLOY LLP
 3
           Attorneys for the Official Committee of Unsecured
           Creditors
 4
           One Chase Manhattan Plaza
 5
           New York, NY 10005
 6
 7
      BY: DENNIS C. O'DONNELL, ESQ.
 8
 9
           THOMAS A. ARENA, ESQ.
10
      CLEARY GOTTLIEB STEEN & HAMILTON LLP
11
           Attorneys for Barclays Capital Inc.; Goldman Sachs Credit
12
13
            Partners L.P. and GS European Performance Fund Limited;
            Wachovia Bank, N.A.; Evergreen Investment Management
14
15
            Company, LLC
16
           One Liberty Plaza
17
           New York, NY 10006
18
      BY: LUKE A. BAREFOOT, ESQ.
19
20
           JOEL MOSS, ESQ.
21
           LINDSEE P. GRANFIELD, ESQ.
22
23
24
25
```

```
7
 1
 2
      UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 3
           Office of the United States Trustee
           33 Whitehall Street
 4
           Suite 2100
 5
           New York, NY 10004
 6
 7
 8
      BY: ANDREW D. VELEZ-RIVERA, ESQ.
 9
      ALSTON & BIRD, LLP
10
11
           Attorneys for Prudential Insurance Company
           One Atlantic Center
12
13
           1201 West Peachtree Street
           Atlanta, GA 30309
14
15
16
      BY: WILLIAM S. SUGDEN, ESQ.
17
           (TELEPHONICALLY)
18
19
20
21
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1			
2	BINGHAM MCCUTCHEN LLP		
3		Attorneys for Harbinger Capital Partners Special	
4		Situations Fund, L.P. and Harbinger Capital Master	
5		Fund I, Ltd.; Deutsche Bank AG; Halbis Distressed	
6		Opportunity Master Fund Limited	
7		399 Park Avenue	
8		New York, NY 10022	
9			
10	BY:	RHEBA RUTKOWSKI, ESQ.	
11		(TELEPHONICALLY)	
12			
13	CADW	CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT LLP	
14		Attorneys for Citigroup Inc. and all of its affiliates,	
15		including Citibank, N.A. and Citibank International plc;	
16		Whippoorwill Associates Inc.	
17		One World Financial Center	
18		New York, NY 10281	
19			
20	BY:	DERYCK A. PALMER, ESQ.	
21		JOHN J. RAPISARDI, ESQ.	
22			
23			
24			
25			

```
9
 1
 2
      CHAPMAN & CUTLER, LLP
 3
           Attorneys for US Bank
           111 West Monroe Street
 4
 5
           Chicago, IL 60603
 6
 7
      BY: FRANKLIN H. TOP, III, ESQ.
 8
           (TELEPHONICALLY)
 9
      FRIED, FRANK, HARRIS, SHRIVER & JACOBSON
10
11
           Attorneys for HWA 555 Owners, LLC
           One New York Plaza
12
13
           New York, NY 10004
14
15
      BY: STEPHANIE J. GOLDSTEIN, ESQ.
16
      JENNER & BLOCK LLP
17
18
           Attorneys for Anton R. Valukas, Court-appointed
19
           Examiner
20
           919 Third Avenue
21
           37th Floor
22
           New York, NY 10022
23
24
      BY: PATRICK J. TROSTLE, ESQ.
25
```

Ī	19100177	1	
		10	
1			
2	JENNER & BLOCK LLP		
3	Attorneys for Anton R. Valukas, Court-appointed		
4	Examiner		
5	330 North Wabash Avenue		
6	Chicago, IL 60611		
7			
8	BY: ANTON R. VALUKAS, ESQ.		
9	ROBERT L. BYMAN, ESQ.		
10			
11	KRAMER LEVIN NAFTALIS & FRANKEL LLP		
12	Attorneys for Bank of New York Mellon as Indenture		
13	Trustee; York Capital Management, L.P.		
14	1177 Avenue of the Americas		
15	New York, NY 10036		
16			
17	BY: JONATHAN M. WAGNER, ESQ.		
18			
19	LINKLATERS LLP		
20	Attorneys for Joint Administrators of LBIE		
21	1345 Avenue of the Americas		
22	New York, NY 10105		
23			
24	BY: MARTIN N. FLICS, ESQ.		
25			

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		1911017		
			11	
1				
2	LOWENSTEIN & SANDLER PC			
3		Co-counsel to Midwest Independent System Operator		
4		1251 Avenue of the Americas		
5		18th Floor		
6		New York, NY 10020		
7				
8	BY:	BRUCE S. NATHAN, ESQ.		
9		DAVID M. BANKER, ESQ.		
10				
11	PENS	PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTEE CORPORATION		
12		1200 K Street		
13		Washington D.C. 20005		
14				
15	BY:	COLIN ALBAUGH, ESQ.		
16		(TELEPHONICALLY)		
17				
18	QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART OLIVER & HEDGES, LLP			
19		Attorneys for Official Committee of Unsecured Credito	rs	
20		51 Madison Avenue		
21		22nd Floor		
22		New York, NY 10010		
23				
24	BY:	JAMES C. TECCE, ESQ.		
25				

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```
12
 1
 2
      ROPES & GRAY LLP
 3
           Attorneys for R3 Capital Management LLC; AIB International
            Finance; Putnam Investment Funds; THL Credit Partners,
 4
            L.P.; West Corporation
 5
           One International Place
 6
           Boston, MA 02110
 7
 8
 9
      BY: PATRICIA I. CHEN, ESQ.
10
           (TELEPHONICALLY)
11
12
      REED SMITH LLP
           Attorneys for Bank of New York
13
           355 South Grand Avenue
14
           Los Angeles, CA 90071
15
16
      BY: ERIC A. SCHAFFER, ESQ.
17
           (TELEPHONICALLY)
18
19
20
      SIDLEY AUSTIN LLP
21
           Attorneys for KKR Debt Investors (2006)(Ireland) LP
           787 Seventh Avenue
22
           New York, NY 10019
23
24
25
      BY: ALEX R. ROVIRA, ESQ.
```

```
13
 1
 2
      STEPTOE & JOHNSON, LLP
 3
           Attorneys for Korea Investment & Securities Co., and
           True Friend Forth Specialty Co.,
 4
           2121 Avenue of the Stars
 5
           Suite 2800
 6
 7
           Los Angeles, CA 90067
 8
 9
      BY: KATHERINE C. PIPER, ESQ.
10
           (TELEPHONICALLY)
11
      STUTMAN, TREISTER & GLATT, LLP
12
13
           Attorneys for Baupost Group
           1901 Avenue of the Stars
14
           12th Floor
15
16
           Los Angeles, CA 90067
17
18
      BY: ERIC D. WINSTON, ESQ.
19
           GARY KLAUSNER, ESQ.
20
           (TELEPHONICALLY)
21
22
23
24
25
```

```
14
 1
 2
      WILLKIE FARR & GALLAGHER LLP
 3
           Attorneys for Green Tree Servicing LLC
 4
           787 Seventh Avenue
 5
           New York, NY 10019
 6
 7
      BY: TERENCE K. MCLAUGHLIN, ESQ.
 8
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15 PROCEEDINGS 1 2 THE COURT: Be seated. Good morning. 3 MR. MILLER: Good morning, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Miller. How are you? MR. MILLER: Good, sir. How are you? 5 THE COURT: I'm fine, thanks. 6 7 MR. MILLER: If Your Honor please, it's not a very long calendar but in the interest of efficiency and economics, 8 Your Honor, I think it might be expedient to take the 9 examiner's matters first. 10 11 THE COURT: That'll be fine. MR. MILLER: Mr. Valukas? 12 MR. VALUKAS: Good morning, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Good morning. 14 MR. VALUKAS: Your Honor, we have three matters 15 16 before Your Honor. One was the first matter which is the matter of an order authorizing the retention of Jenner & Block 17 as counsel for the examiner. I've searched long and hard and 18 19 decided on Jenner & Block as my recommendation. And we don't 2.0 have --THE COURT: Sounds like the first and last choice for 21 22 you. MR. VALUKAS: If I want to return to Chicago, yes, 23 Your Honor. 24 25 THE COURT: Right.

16 MR. VALUKAS: There are no objections to that. 1 2 THE COURT: There are no objections. I've reviewed 3 the application and unless there are comments from the U.S. 4 trustee's office, I'm prepared to approve it. MR. VELEZ-RIVERA: We're okay, Your Honor. 5 6 THE COURT: Fine. It's approved. MR. VALUKAS: Thank you, Your Honor. The second 7 would be a motion authorizing the issuance of a subpoena 8 pursuant to Rule 2004. Your Honor, we have the motion. 9 There are no objections that were filed in connection with this 10 11 matter and we'd ask that the Court enter that order. THE COURT: That will be entered as well. I approve 12 13 it. MR. VALUKAS: All right. The third, Your Honor, is 14 the proposed plan order for purposes of the investigation which 15 16 we have presented to Your Honor. Your Honor, we have had the opportunity of meeting with all of the parties privately, that 17 is, say, individually, as well as in a group in trying to craft 18 19 an order which we thought would produce the results which the 2.0 parties asked for. There are no objections. There is, however, a 2.1 statement made by the debtor-in-possession as their concerns 22 that they would like to have that order include their 23 involvement in the investigation. That is something to which 24 25 we object. I think the order as we propose is the way it

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Putting aside the issue of whether they do or do not have trustee status, the issue here is that much of the activity that would be subject to the investigation would be activity which would be -- which involve, among potentially involved, which doesn't suggest anybody did anything wrong, the board of directors of the debtor and trustee, the individuals who would be subject to the investigation would be, if they were permitted to have access as we went along -- be in a position where their lawyers would be working side by side with us while we conduct the investigation. I believe that would interfere with our ability to conduct this independently and interfere with our ability to relate to a number of the parties here who are offering cooperation with us.

So we would ask that the order be entered as we have suggested it.

THE COURT: I have read your letter. I've looked at the order and I've looked at your preliminary work plan. I note that the position of the debtor appears to be stated verbatim within your letter. But I'm going to ask Mr. Miller or anybody else on his team who's involved in this if there are any comments you think appropriate now for the record.

MR. MILLER: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, we applaud the ethics that the examiner has made to reach a consensus on the work plan. As Mr. Valukas has set forth in

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the letter, we've taken the position that the debtors-inpossession, Your Honor, operate qui-trustee under the Bankruptcy Code. This is an enormous case. To ask the debtorin-possession, basically, Your Honor, to wait the nine months until the examiner is finished with his examination, there are processes which the debtor-in-possession has to be -- debtorsin-possession -- excuse me, Your Honor -- have to be involved in. There's going to be the filing of schedules very shortly. There will be a bar date. The reconciliation of claims. And what we provided, Your Honor, if you will look at Mr. Valukas' letter, we said in the last sentence "To the extent that there are any particular areas as to which the examiner believes that participation by the debtors-in-possession would be counterproductive, he may request that the debtors-inpossession not participate and they will defer to the examiner's judgment that such nonparticipation is necessary to the integrity of the investigation."

What we are talking about, Your Honor, is a central depository of documents which the examiner will accumulate, many of which, Your Honor, will be coming from the debtors themselves. Others will be coming from other places, Your Honor. The LBI trustee is being given the status, Your Honor, of parity with the examiner. The LBI trustee has complete access to the central depository. The LBI trustee, I assume, Your Honor, is going to participate in the depositions and the

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What is going on in this connection, Your Honor, is critical also to the administration of the estate. We are not asking to interfere with the investigation. We are deferring to the judgment of the examiner as to when we can participate. But having access, Your Honor, to these documents -- for example, let's take JPMorgan Chase, Your Honor. A very substantial relationship between LBHI and its subsidiary and affiliate debtors-in-possession with JPMorgan. We are in constant negotiations with JPMorgan which is holding a very substantial amount of collateral that the debtors-in-possession may claim should be returned to the estate. The information that is being gathered, and this should be a cooperative effort, should be shared to the extent it can be shared but Mr. Valukas will make a decision whether we should have access to that. But we shouldn't be precluded, Your Honor.

And looking at other cases, Your Honor, such as WorldCom where Governor Thornburg was the examiner, he allowed the debtor-in-possession to attend interviews, to participate in depositions. We don't want to interfere with the investigation, Your Honor. But having access to raw materials is very important to the administration of the estate. And as I said, and I don't want to keep repeating it, Mr. Valukas will exercise the judgment as to when we can have access. But to create over a nine month period of time a central depository

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with thousands of documents, maybe millions, I don't know, some of which will be very pertinent to what Mr. Marsal is doing in administering this estate. And I have to say, Your Honor, this is a somewhat unique estate because Mr. Marsal came in after the petitions were filed, essentially. He is not beholden. He is not the old management. He is conducting his own independent investigations. And the materials that the examiner is going to gather will bear on that, will be part of the administration of this estate. And it will be very important, Your Honor, in connection with claims reconciliation which we have to get to if we're going to meet Mr. Marsal's projected timetable of eighteen months to two years to propose a plan of reorganization for some of these debtors.

So, Your Honor, we're not trying to interfere in the investigation. Limited access. We're not going to get the same access as the LBI trustee, which I really think we should have, but we're not going to get that. But simply to say that we don't have any access to this is just not appropriate, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I understand that position. I'd like to hear, if Mr. Valukas is prepared to actually respond -
MR. VALUKAS: I am.

THE COURT: -- to what you've just heard. And I'll comment after I've heard your remarks.

MR. VALUKAS: I will. Your Honor, the order that we

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propose does provide that we will consider sharing information to the extent that we determine that it will not adversely impact the investigation. Mr. Miller describes Mr. Marsal's role and Mr. Marsal's role is also subject to the investigation which Your Honor has asked us to undertake. What took place after September 15th is part of the inquiry. In fact, it's a significant part of the inquiry. The issue as to what the board did or didn't do in terms of its fiduciary duties is a critical part of the investigation. Mr. Marsal reports to the board which should be the subject of that investigation. It would be a very unusual investigation which involved having the lawyers for or the parties who are under investigation and their lawyers working side by side in connection with that. Wе have offered to all of the parties the opportunity, in appropriate circumstances, to share information, including documents, if we think it will not interfere with the investigation.

We have other parties which the Court has advised us that we need to consult with and we have under any other circumstances, which includes the U.S. Attorney's Office and the SEC. Our ability to have unfettered discussions with them, share information with them going back and forth, can only be impeded by having at least part of the subject of our investigation -- I'm not suggesting their investigation but the board and the debtors-in-possession -- that those individuals

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would be part of the investigation as it went along can only slow the investigation. We'll spend our time negotiating.

What I've said to Mr. Miller and the others -- and I do understand the need for coordination. That's why we sat down with the SIPA trustees and worked out a plan which will not duplicate each other's efforts -- is that as we go along, if there are specific things for which they wish access, we will consider that and we will try to find a way to facilitate it. But we don't want to start out in the beginning where they're side by side with us and then we have to say we'll stop at this point, you can't have that information. It will not work.

> THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ARENA: Your Honor, may I be heard?

THE COURT: Surely.

MR. ARENA: Good morning, Your Honor. Thomas Arena, Milbank Tweed for the committee. Your Honor, we view ourselves as similarly situated to the debtor in this issue but we come out in a slightly different place. Like the debtor, the committee obviously has statutory obligations that it needs to discharge with respect to the creditors in terms of consulting with the debtor to administer the estates and also to investigate potential claims.

We obviously want to work with the examiner. We do not want to

What we've told the examiner and his counsel is this.

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impede the examiner's examination in any way. But we do want to make clear to the Court, as we've made clear to the examiner, that we're reserving our right to come back before the Court to seek an application to obtain access to the document depository on an earlier basis than the examiner might be wishing to give us and also to seek more formal coordination with respect to interviews of witnesses or Rule 2004 examinations.

So, for now, Your Honor, we've agreed to consent to the work plan but subject to a very big caveat which is we may be back before you because, frankly, Your Honor, we will seek access -- we'd like to seek access to the document depository sooner rather than later. We're hopeful that we'll ultimately be able to work this issue out with the examiner but we may be back before you.

Just one other thing to note, which is in the event that Your Honor were to give the debtor access to the document depository and to permit the debtor to participate in the protocol, we obviously would be making an application in short order to be similarly situated to the debtor in that regard.

THE COURT: Understood.

MR. ARENA: Thank you.

THE COURT: Are there any other parties who participated in the meet and confer session that led to the Jenner & Block letter to me of February 6th who wish to be

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heard at this time? Happily, apparently, no one else does.

But Mr. Miller --

MR. MILLER: May I just say something, Your Honor?

THE COURT: -- is coming in for last licks.

MR. MILLER: Your Honor, I would just note that Your Honor has already authorized the creditors' committee to conduct Rule 2004 examinations with respect to JPMorgan Chase.

THE COURT: Correct.

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MR. MILLER: There are other applications for Rule 2004 examinations which are not going to be determined today. But there are ongoing other investigations and other activities besides the examiner besides which, Your Honor, this is a somewhat unique examiner in the context that most examiners are appointed and engaged to look at activities that occurred pre-Chapter 11. That's the function of an examiner under the Bankruptcy Code. This examiner has a further responsibility, to look into the Barclays transaction and transactions that may have occurred between the 15th and the 22nd or the filing dates of certain of the subsidiaries. That's a different thing.

Now, those areas, Your Honor, to the extent the examiner may want to investigate those, they can be fenced off or re-fenced or whatever the appropriate word is. That should not limit the debtors-in-possession and it's appropriate maybe for the creditors' committee to have access to other documents. We're not asking to participate in all the interviews and all

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the depositions. But there are going to be depositions and interviews on general subjects. And that's what we're asking for, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. In connection with my consideration of the application for the appointment of the examiner, one of my principal concerns, and I think I was fairly clear on expressing this during the hearing, was to make this as efficient as possible, to minimize duplication of effort and to avoid having the examiner step on the toes of others or to have others step on the toe of the examiner.

I am impressed with the letter that I received from Mr. Byman of Jenner & Block dated February 6th along with the preliminary work plan proposed by the examiner. I am mindful of Mr. Miller's concerns. This is an unusual circumstance in that Mr. Marsal was appointed to be, in effect, the CRO, responsible officer independent fiduciary in his own right. We have the committee also with fiduciary duties owed to creditors involved in an examination and an investigation. We have the SIPA trustee with a statutory obligation to conduct an examination. And we have the examiner recently appointed with a specified charge which is quite broad. Additionally, there are still pending within the case a number of adjourned motions for 2004 discovery requested by various individual creditors.

I am satisfied, based upon my review of the submissions on behalf of Mr. Valukas as examiner, that the

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proposed preliminary work plan represents a reasonable basis for the examiner to begin and conduct his work. But I am also satisfied, based upon Mr. Valukas' remarks made this morning in open court and his demeanor in making those remarks, that this is a process that is somewhat fluid. It is extremely difficult as a conceptual matter to predetermine in advance how parties are going to act with each other in matters of this significance and complexity. I'm satisfied that Mr. Valukas, as examiner, will exercise reasonable and informed discretion in deciding whether and when to share information with the debtor-in-possession.

I hear him loud and clear, however, in saying that he believes it is inappropriate at the outset to have the subject of the examination directly involved in the examination. For that reason, even though I understand that Mr. Miller, on behalf of his client, is making a reasoned argument that a debtor-in-possession is not to be distinguished from a SIPA trustee in terms of the fiduciary duties owed to creditors and the obligations undertaken. I nonetheless believe that for purposes of getting this process started that the largely consensual preliminary work plan that has been proposed represents a reasonable and appropriate blueprint for the conduct of this investigation.

For that reason, to the extent that Mr. Miller's remarks and the quoted objection, which is really an informal

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one, which appears in the letter that I have reviewed, constitute objections to the preliminary work plan, those objections are overruled. Nonetheless, I believe that the spirit of cooperation, which has produced this extremely flexible document, is one that I believe should continue and that it makes good sense for this to be a work in progress that is modified as appropriate and that, like many blueprints, involve some field work to make the project appropriately complete.

For that reason, I'm going to approach this empirically and assume that the examiner and the other parties in interest who have participated in good faith to generate this plan will continue to talk to each other, will approach issues with an open mind and will, as appropriate, make adjustments.

I'm prepared to approve the preliminary work plan in the form that it has been submitted and incorporate for purposes of my approval the general remarks that I've made here this morning.

MR. MILLER: I believe, Your Honor, there is an order --

MR. VALUKAS: There are two orders, Your Honor, I have in connection with the appointment of Jenner & Block and the Rule 2004 motion which I have. We'll have to modify the order which we have drafted to incorporate the last reference,

Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Just for dealing with the pieces of paper that we have to manage after each one of these hearings, and this is a sign of cooperation between the debtor and the examiner, my suggestion is that you hand those documents to Mr. Miller and that Mr. Miller act as the custodian for purposes of at the end of the hearing passing up everything that we need to consider for entry today.

MR. VALUKAS: Delighted, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. MILLER: That's a responsibility, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm sure you can handle it.

MR. MILLER: I don't know, Your Honor. After going down in flames, my partner here says I should leave.

Your Honor, just for the record, we note that two additional Chapter 11 petitions were filed on Monday for LB Rose Ranch LCC and Structured Assets Securities Corporation and in due course, Your Honor, we will bring on the motions to incorporate those into the administrative orders.

THE COURT: Fine.

MR. MILLER: At the omnibus hearing, Your Honor, of January 14th, Your Honor inquired as to global protocols and we have a report for Your Honor in the context of a status conference, I would call it, and Mr. Perez and Mr. Ehrmann from Alvarez & Marsal will present that.

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THE COURT: Fine. Just so I'm clear that people who are in court have access to the information, I was sent last evening electronically a February 11 slideshow --

MR. PEREZ: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- and a February 10 draft of a proposed cross border insolvency protocol. I just want to make sure that these documents are generally available in court.

MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, they are. We have copies available. Last night at the same time that we submitted it to chambers, we submitted it to the various parties in interest electronically as well. In addition, Your Honor, they're posted to the Lehman website. So it's all there. It's available. We have not filed anything. This is a prelude to filing something but, at this point, this is really in the nature of a status conference.

THE COURT: I understand. This is informational only.

MR. PEREZ: Informational only. Your Honor, my name is Alfredo Perez on behalf of the debtors. And as a result of the various comments that were made at the last hearing, we thought it would be appropriate to basically inform the Court and the parties as to the very significant steps that have been taken all along and the further, more ambitious, steps that we intend to take. The purpose of the presentation, as the Court indicated, is really for informational purposes, to really tell

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the Court and the parties that there's been tremendous amount of work done in there -- Mr. Ehrmann, in particular, who kind of heads that effort, will go through the actual work that has been done. But there's been work both done on the legal side as well as a lot of work done on the business side to deal with the various topics.

Your Honor, part of our goal here is to attempt to bring together a multilateral protocol. As the Court is well aware, there aren't very many multilateral protocols. Most protocols are bilateral protocols. There's one in this court, at least one that I know of that this Court has signed, and there have been many instances of bilateral protocols but very few multilateral protocols.

THE COURT: You may be alluding to the protocol that I approved in the Quebecor case.

MR. PEREZ: Exactly, Your Honor. So, Your Honor, what we would propose to do, and Mr. Ehrmann can speak to what has happened, but what we would propose to do is following this hearing continue the consultation process directly, as we've already done, with the various administrators and receivers. There are really four or five really key ones that control the bulk of the assets -- in an effort to come back to the Court with what I would hope to be a largely consensually document that would allow -- that would change the focus of the case from what it was in the first couple of months to really what

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it needs to be in order to achieve Mr. Marsal's goal and that really has to do with the claims process and with the reconciliation of the intercompany's accounts. I mean, this is a very complex situation and we really need to think outside the box in order to be able to do that.

So to that extent, Your Honor, we obviously welcome everyone's comments. We would welcome the parties' comments. I'm sure that we will hear from parties in due course with respect to this. And at some appropriate time in the future, we'll come back with an actual formal motion seeking the Court's approval. We have not filed any of this on the record but it is available on the website.

Your Honor, I'd like to introduce Mr. Ehrmann who
I've proffered his testimony before but Mr. Ehrmann is managing
director at Alvarez & Marsal. He has a degree from the
University of Paris, a law degree, and he's licensed in New
York as well to practice here. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Fine. Mr. Ehrmann?

MR. EHRMANN: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. EHRMANN: Daniel Ehrmann from Alvarez & Marsal.

I'm primarily in charge of international operations at Lehman

Brothers. What I thought I would do is merely point out to you

a couple of sections of the presentation and then highlight a

couple of points that are really the takeaways. I would like

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to point you to pages 18 through 26. Those pages merely describe the multiple non-U.S. proceedings. As Your Honor is fully aware, we have about seventy-five proceedings. The territory that we consider covering are about 650 entities spread over a multitude of countries. And these pages will summarize for Your Honor the timeline of the various non-U.S. proceedings.

Pages 27 to 36 go into quite some detail of the actual timeline of the international operations people within the various territories and basically highlights month by month the progress that we have made. That timeline again is summarized on page 6. I think the takeaway there, Your Honor, is that when we started in September, we entered into a chaotic situation where 650 entities were subject to an unprepared bankruptcy filing. And all of the administrators in the various jurisdictions were trying to really determine what they had and ensure that they would set the stage in order to prepare themselves for phase two of this assignment. And I believe that today we actually are in this phase two which is going to be focused on asset realization and liabilities, assessment and management.

Page 7 summarizes the interactions we've had with the key -- what we qualify as the key administrators, i.e., those administrators that either cover most of the territories or most of the assets. I think that the relationships have

significantly evolved over the last four months. As I pointed out a minute ago initially in this assignment administrators were primarily focused on their own assets, their own territory, wanted to ensure that they would have access to resources, systems and information whereas today, I think they're all looking more outward in order to try and see this case to an end.

THE COURT: May I break in and ask a question --

MR. EHRMANN: Sure.

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THE COURT: -- about that change?

MR. EHRMANN: Yep.

THE COURT: Is it implied by that comment that there is an attitude of cooperation which you have seen on a court-to-court and case-to-case basis in which there is a shared recognition that in order to better administer the cases that include interrelationships requires some level of formalized cooperation or is this just a hope?

MR. EHRMANN: I think that there's certainly been an evolution in approach. And it's interesting to see even the administrators that joined us at a later stage as a result of the proceedings taking place in local jurisdictions in the October/November/December time frame, they all go through the same process which is they are focused inwards and are very resistant or skeptical to -- with respect to a more formal cooperative approach. And I think as soon as they realize the

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complexities and the interdependencies of this assignment, they are more amenable to a more cooperative approach. I would not go as far as saying that we will be able to deliver to you in thirty days a signed protocol, multilateral signed protocol. I think that would be hope.

THE COURT: That would be unrealistic.

MR. EHRMANN: That's exactly right. I think what's important to note, though, today there's an ongoing dialogue with every single administrator that we have identified in this case. And the degree of the dialogue, the depth of the dialogue differs obviously among these various administrators. We have made significant progress with PWC that is responsible for the LBIE and subsidiaries. We actually entered into a formal services agreement which includes information sharing and corporation provisions. While we have not been able to actually sign a more general broad protocol, we have many instances in which there is a real corporation and a real effort in order to assist other estates in their initiative.

We have had an evolving relationship with KPMG that's responsible for primarily the entities in Hong Kong and Singapore. We actually have there an informal protocol relating to asset management. The Hong Kong entities cover about six billion dollars of assets. And we've approached KPMG in asking them to allow us to help them assess those assets and work on disposition strategies relating to those assets in

35 order to ensure that the value is preserved for all of the 1 2 estates and they have been very amenable to that. 3 So while the process may be slower than hoped for, 4 there clearly is a real momentum among the different administrators. Unfortunately, there is no multilateral 5 platform or forum that we have and these conversations are 6 7 merely bilateral conversations. THE COURT: Has this gotten to the level of 8 approaching UNCITRAL? 9 10 MR. EHRMANN: Sorry, Your Honor? 11 THE COURT: Has this gotten to the level of 12 approaching UNCITRAL? Do you --MR. PEREZ: Yeah. We have not, Your Honor. We have 13 not approached UNCITRAL to see if there would be any interest 14 in doing something. Obviously, they have a form of protocol or 15 16 a form of cooperation agreement which has been largely adopted in Chapter 15 and in other provisions. 17 THE COURT: I'm sorry. I didn't mean to ask a --18 MR. EHRMANN: No. Please. 19 2.0 THE COURT: -- stumper question. MR. EHRMANN: I'm a reformed lawyer so I should have 2.1 known the answer. 22 THE COURT: Okay. So the answer is no. 23 MR. EHRMANN: The answer is no. 24 25 THE COURT: All right.

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MR. EHRMANN: One other section I would like to point you to is section -- sorry -- page 10, Your Honor, and 11.

This goes to the shift in needs relating to a protocol.

Initially, in the first couple of months, we were primarily focused on a protocol relating to information sharing, data sharing, access to resources and asset preservation. And the fear was that as a result of these entities splitting up that basically the channel of communication and the repositories of information would basically lie only with certain administrators and we wanted to make sure that all of that information would be shared and that the approach with respect to the actual asset management would be somewhat consistent.

Obviously, today we feel that in most proceedings, the administrators have managed to stabilize their operations. Most administrators now have access to information, to resources. Most of them had actually inventoried their assets. And I believe that, for the most part, they are now ready to enter the second phase which is what do we now do with all of this and how quickly are we going to get there. And as, I think, Brian Marsal pointed out to you during the hearing of January 14th, we are obviously all dependent on each other in order to resolve, regarding the timeline, a resolution of these proceedings. And as a result of that, the needs have more become beyond maintaining the information corporation which, I think, is always welcome. The need is now more geared towards

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coordination regarding proceedings, claims management coordination, intercompany relationship management and, as Your Honor will see when you will review our protocol, we have a few provisions regarding those needs.

THE COURT: Well, I did have a chance to read over the proposed cross border insolvency protocol this morning and I recognize that it has "Draft" stamped all over it and I view it as the start of a process, not necessarily the end of a process. But I was particularly impressed with the aims of the protocol set forth in Section 1.3 all of which, at least as I review it, appear to be reasonable, appropriate, desirable and necessary aims.

MR. EHRMANN: I would agree.

THE COURT: I thought you might.

MR. EHRMANN: And one last point I would like to make, and that's covered on page 12, we actually have attempted with the key administrators to actually agree to a more formal protocol back in October and November. That protocol only addressed the initial needs of the case. Notwithstanding multiple meetings and multiple drafts, we were never able to come to an agreement. And I think the key reasons behind that were that as time evolved, the need among those administrators with respect to information sharing, corporation, asset preservation reduced because on the ground those steps were actually being implemented. I think there's also a -- I'll

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call it cultural difference maybe between our proceedings and other foreign proceedings where these protocols are viewed as maybe being in conflict with the administrative statutory roles and even potentially limiting their purview. And I just want to point out to Your Honor that while we are very excited to go out and have these bilateral conversations and negotiations in this initial round of -- or this initial attempt, we've seen that the resistance is strong to actually come to a formal protocol that actually has some teeth.

THE COURT: I'm not surprised.

MR. EHRMANN: Those are the key points I wanted to highlight to Your Honor unless you have any questions.

THE COURT: No. It's an extremely helpful report. I fully understand how ambitious an endeavor this is. But I also recognize the critical importance of the endeavor. And I'm satisfied, based upon my review, that as much progress is currently being made as can be expected.

MR. EHRMANN: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, just by way of closing, thank you very much for allowing us to make the presentation. And we will seriously explore the possibility of engaging you into trial to see if that would be a way to do it.

THE COURT: I'm not urging that. I just asked the question because in the ordinary course of cross border insolvency, UNCITRAL has considerable credibility and

39 1 expertise. It's what they do. 2 MR. PEREZ: Yes, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: And to the extent that other 4 jurisdictions or others involved in cases pending in other jurisdictions have expressed resistance to the notion of a 5 multilateral insolvency protocol that could be perceived as 6 7 impinging in any way on sovereignty elsewhere, it seems to me that the involvement of a body such as UNCITRAL that routinely 8 9 deals with harmonizing such differences simply may be a way to move the process forward at the appropriate time. But by no 10 11 means in making these remarks am I urging anybody to do 12 anything. And I recognize that this is a delicate exercise in 13 international diplomacy as well as a delicate exercise in international insolvency. 14 MR. PEREZ: Thank you, Your Honor. And we'll 15 16 obviously explore it and see if that leads to something. THE COURT: Fine. Well, I'm most grateful for your 17 18 report and I see this as something that I'll be learning more 19 about over time. 20 MR. PEREZ: Thank you, Your Honor. May we be 21 excused? 2.2 THE COURT: You may be excused. 23 MR. PEREZ: Thank you. 24 THE COURT: Mr. Flics, do you wish to comment? 25 MR. FLICS: Your Honor, if it's okay with the Court,

40 I thought it might be useful to make a couple of observations. 1 2 THE COURT: That'll be fine. 3 MR. FLICS: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: You better state your full name, however. 4 MR. FLICS: Martin Flics of Linklaters LLP, attorneys 5 for the joint administrators of LBIE. Your Honor, we thought 6 it might be useful in assisting the debtor in giving its report 7 to the Court to provide some information and some observations 8 if I could have just a few minutes to do so. 9 That'll be fine. 10 THE COURT: MR. FLICS: First, there has been in the course of 11 the many months of this case now a number of times when I've 12 13 stood up and there have been comments about the proceedings in the U.K. And we thought today was a good day perhaps to 14 actually formally provide, in connection with the debtors' 15 16 report, some documents to the Court and to file on the Court's docket so that people through the U.S. process could have some 17 basic information about the U.K. proceedings. And so, we will 18 19 be filing today some documents. And if I may approach, I'll 2.0 just hand up to Your Honor, as a reference document, some of 21 these. 22 Fine. You may approach. Thanks. THE COURT: MR. FLICS: Your Honor, I don't propose to go through 23 the documents that I've handed but, as I indicated, I think 24

both for Your Honor and for parties in interest and to assist

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the debtor in its report they would be useful to have. As noted, LBHI is a member of the creditors' -- I'm sorry, LBHI is a member of the creditors' committee of LBIE and in that capacity, gets substantial information about the LBIE proceedings.

But what I'd like to do in a few minutes is to cover a few key facts about the U.K. proceeding, the status, some of the differences with the U.S. proceeding and then offer some very basic observations about what we've been doing in our approach to some of the issues that are relevant to the report that you just heard.

First, Your Honor, the administration proceedings for LBIE and its related companies are the largest financially and most complex insolvency in the history of the United Kingdom.

The balance sheet summary for LBIE as of September 15th, 2008 from the records of Lehman disclose total assets of 591 billion dollars and total liabilities of 574 billion dollars. It was reported to the creditors of LBIE on November 14th that there were 495 billion in gross cash and securities assets and 485 billion in gross cash and securities liabilities. That included intercompany assets and liabilities of 213 billion and 208 billion, respectively.

As at January 15th, 2009, the administrators held a total of 5.9 billion dollars of cash of which 4.4 billion represented house funds and one and a half billion possible

client funds.

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Now, Your Honor, with respect to the proceedings in the U.K., as has been mentioned on a number of occasions, on September 15th, a number of partners at Pricewaterhouse, Mssrs. Lomus, Pearson, Jervis and Schwartzmann were together appointed joint administrators. Subsequent to that time, a number of them, together with other PWC partners, were appointed joint administrators for eighteen other companies. In accordance with the provisions of the Insolvency Act, their legal status is that of agents of LBIE and officers of the court.

Blackburn has been assigned by the High Court of Justice as the judge with responsibility for hearing applications in relation to LBIE and the other Lehman entities subject to administration proceedings. Unlike the procedures in the U.S. bankruptcy court, the Insolvency Act does not require the U.K. administrators to have regular hearings and the administrators derive their powers and obligations from the Insolvency Act and the proposals for the administration of LBI that were approved by the creditors on November 14th. In fact, to date, there have only been two preliminary applications made by the joint administrators. And it is likely that there will be an update hearing in the coming months for the purpose of briefing the judge with respect to the joint administrators' plan to propose a scheme of arrangement for dealing with the distribution of

client assets and the trust property.

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So I appreciate your hearing those points just to put that in context.

With respect to the cooperation and communication in the course of the case, we appreciate the comments of Mr.

Ehrmann and Mr. Perez and the significant actions that are reflected in the presentation that they've made. In summary, there have been very significant aspects of cooperation with the desire of the administrators to employ a pragmatic approach to resolving issues as they arise under specific agreements.

And so, Your Honor has heard before about daily update calls. You've heard about the TSA. You've heard about LBHI's participation on the creditors' committee where Alvarez & Marsal has access to detailed analysis of the administration of LBIE, who has participated in meetings and so on.

With respect to matters relating to protocol, the word "protocol" in this case has been used in a number of contexts. It often is used to reflect an agreement. And in that capacity, we have been -- the administrators have been extremely active, both with LBHI in connection with the TSA and other matters, and also significantly with LBI and the SIPC trustee.

In the last six to eight weeks, in connection with the customer claims bar date, the administrators of LBIE and LBI and SIPC entered into an agreement to address some of the

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enormous complexities in the filing of those claims. And in connection with that agreement, there was an agreement to agree, if you will, as to three further matters, such as the appropriate treatment of duplicative claims filed against LBI by LBIE and LBIE's clients, the appropriate treatment of claims that interplayed across product and across affiliate and inaffiliate netting of setoff rights, and seeking to best address differences in the U.S. and U.K. insolvency regimes in the claims process. So there's very significant activity along these lines.

I will have to say, though, Your Honor, in the spirit of openness, that as noted before, the administrators' approach is to deal with issues as they arise in a pragmatic and hopefully creative fashion. And I think they've been successful in doing so. With respect to issues of broader protocols and UNCITRAL, that is not the approach of the joint administrators at this time.

And while this is not the time for a legal argument, we've just been all indicating various types of precedents, I would note that ordinarily, at least certainly from the U.K. perspective, protocols have been entered into when the same legal entity has been the subject of proceedings in both jurisdictions. So the Maxwell example that's been cited a number of times was a case where a company filed in both the U.S. and the subject administration proceedings in the U.K.,

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which creates an inherent conflict, because two courts have to deal with the same assets.

Contrary to that, or in distinction to that, Enron, which previously I think held the title of the most complex bankruptcy, also had a, of course, U.S. proceeding and an administration proceeding in the United Kingdom, where Enron was on the creditors' committee of Enron Europe. And in fact, several of the professionals involved in this very case were involved in that, including the joint administrators. And that actually worked guite well.

So I just wanted to be clear. Obviously, we're always willing to talk, but our approach is to continue to tackle these issues. We think we've been successful in tackling them on a pragmatic basis, and that is our intention as to how to continue.

THE COURT: Does this mean, Mr. Flics, that notwithstanding the comment made by Mr. Ehrmann that parties are starting to look outward, that your clients continue to look inward?

MR. FLICS: Well, Your Honor, I wouldn't characterize it as looking inward. I think we spent, as indicated, about two months working very closely with LBI, and we have agreed to continue to work closely with LBI. There are billions and billions of dollars of claims that need to be addressed that involve the U.S. and the U.K., LBI as well as LBIE has a very

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strong interest that process. So I wouldn't say we're looking inward at all. What we're doing is addressing the important issues, clearly, from the perspective of the duties and responsibilities of the administrators of a U.K. entity that is subject to the laws of the United Kingdom.

I mean, Lehman Brothers set up its global enterprise by establishing entities subject to the laws of various jurisdictions, including the insolvency laws. Through no one's -- well, I don't know whether through anyone's fault, but as a result of the events of September 15th, and the inability to continue the enterprise and operation, those entities became separate, legally separate. And that is where we stand.

The administrators are doing their absolute best to discharge their duties and to cooperate for the benefit of their estate with the parties in this proceeding as appropriate. And I believe that that is benefited through the TSA and the LBI claims process entities in this proceeding.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, this isn't a public relations effort. This is just to report to the Court. As far as I'm concerned, everybody has reserved all rights, and I view what you said as just that, a reservation of rights.

MR. FLICS: Well, thank you, Your Honor, for giving me the time to do so.

THE COURT: Fine.

MR. FLICS: Thank you.

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47 MR. KOBAK: If I may, Your Honor, I just have a couple of observations and a brief update. James Kobak for the SIPA trustee. THE COURT: Now, just to be clear, this is in reference to the status report as it relates to the international aspects of the Lehman Brothers proceedings, correct? MR. KOBAK: That's correct. But if Your Honor is willing, I also would just report how many claims we've received. THE COURT: I'm perfectly willing. But it occurs to me, that, for agenda purposes, that I'd much rather hear that when we get to your phase of the agenda. MR. KOBAK: Okay. That's fine, Your Honor. I just want to make two points. First of all, the trustee very strongly supports the goals that are set forth in paragraph 1.3 which Your Honor referenced. I will say that in prior discussions, although there was agreement about the goals, when it came to crafting specific procedures, we did have some problems. I think with time some of those may go away. so, there's a big step between agreeing on the general principles and really getting how things are going to operate. And our proceeding is a little bit different from some of the

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others because of the emphasis on prompt return of customer

property and so forth. So there still are some issues out

there.

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With respect to LBIE, I want to endorse everything that Mr. Flics said. We have been working very hard with him to try to deal with their claim on behalf of their clients, as well as their proprietary claims. I just want to -- I don't want to put him on the spot, but I do want to report that we have furnished him with a very extensive draft protocol that would deal with some of the issues that he referred to. I take it from a conversation I had with him in the hall earlier and from his remarks today, that the administrators may not be interested in doing anything quite that formal, but we're still hopeful that we might be able to discuss it and persuade them.

That would be essentially a bilateral protocol. We don't see that in any way as precluding also signing on to some kind of broader multilateral protocols if other parties will agree, or from taking our protocol with them and then adopting it for other procedures.

THE COURT: Well, I appreciate those remarks. I view your remarks and Mr. Flics' remarks as providing some visibility into what is really an entirely private negotiation. I think it best that this proceeding not become an opportunity to disclose too much about that private issue.

MR. KOBAK: No, I don't. And I do want to assure

Your Honor that we have had a lot of discussions, as everyone
has said, on the practical level of working together to resolve

the claims in some of the cross quarter issues.

THE COURT: I recognize that and I fully understand that there's an awful lot that I don't see and I don't know about, but only assume to be going on because of the nature of the case and its global complexities. One of the challenges, to state the obvious, is that there's no world bankruptcy court to deal with this issue.

MR. KOBAK: Yes.

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THE COURT: And so everybody reserves their rights.

We'll continue to proceed as we have been proceeding here under applicable U.S. law, and hopefully parties in interest will recognize that there is some value to cooperative joint action in a manner that doesn't impinge upon the jurisdiction or sovereignty of other pending proceedings, because there'll be a recognition of common purpose.

MR. KOBAK: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. MILLER: Your Honor, Harvey Miller on behalf of the debtors in possession. Ultimately, Your Honor, this may turn out to be the prototype for a global multi-debtor bankruptcy system or process to deal with different corporations in different jurisdictions. We hope we get to that process. It was nice to hear from Mr. Flics, Your Honor, that the so-called issue of the eight billion dollars no longer seems to be at the forefront. That was such a big issue at the

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50 1 beginning of this case. 2 Returning, Your Honor, to --3 THE COURT: Did he actually say that? 4 MR. MILLER: He didn't say that, but I take silence. Returning to the agenda, Your Honor. In connection with the 5 LBHI et al. cases, there are no contested matters on today's 6 7 calendar, Your Honor. Returning to --THE COURT: Oh, anyone who wishes to leave is free to 8 9 go. MR. MILLER: -- agenda item number 4, Your Honor, 10 11 which is the motion of Green Tree Servicing LCC in relation to 12 the assumption of a subservicing agreement, the parties have reached an agreement, Your Honor, and a stipulation has been 13 signed and will be presented to the Court for approval. Under 14 that stipulation, LBHI will assume the agreement at issue and 15 cure all defaults thereunder. The cure amount, Your Honor, is 16 approximately 57,000 dollars. And that's to be paid within 17 five days of the date that the order is entered. 18 THE COURT: That is actually the smallest number I've 19 2.0 heard referenced in this case ever. 21 MR. MILLER: Well, Your Honor, we're trying to make a record someplace. With that, Your Honor, I would move on to 22 23 item number 5, which similarly is uncontested. It is the motion of the Midwest Independent System Operator for relief 24 25 from the automatic stay to exercise setoff rights.

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The parties have agreed to lift the automatic stay so that they may reconcile the pre-petition claims between the parties. And during that process, Your Honor, the debtor-inpossession and Midwest Independent System Operator are reserving all rights, claims and defenses, including their rights to challenge the calculation of the amounts owing included in the netting calculations. So there's an agreement, Your Honor, that provides for netting. So a stipulation will be submitted, Your Honor. THE COURT: Fine. And I take it that the documentation, both with respect to item 4 and item 5, is in process and will not be submitted today, but I can expect it in due course? MR. MILLER: The documentation will be submitted at this hearing, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Fine. MR. MILLER: And as to items 6 and 7, Your Honor, Ms.

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Marcus will handle those items. 18

> MS. MARCUS: Good morning, Your Honor. Jacqueline Marcus, Weil, Gotshal & Manges, on behalf of LBI and the related debtors.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MS. MARCUS: Your Honor, since the January 14th hearing which was the last time you considered these two motions, the debtors have been continuing their efforts to

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settle the disputes with respect to the open trades. With respect to the first open trades motion, which is item number 6 on the agenda, the debtors have reached agreement with the following seven counterparties, each of which is reflected in a letter agreement that has previously been reviewed by the creditors' committee. Those parties are: Citibank NA, Citibank International, Goldman Sachs Credit Partners, Goldman Sachs International Bank, GS European Performance Fund Ltd., KKR Debt Investors (2006) Ireland, and Whippoorwill Investments Inc. The debtors request that the Court enter an order in the form that we're going to submit at the conclusion of the hearing, or actually later today, that will approve those settlements.

The debtors had previously advised the Court that they have reached an impasse with both Field Point and Blue Mountain. And the Court has directed that we submit pretrial orders as to those parties. They are not quite finished yet, but we hope to be submitting pretrial orders with respect to those two shortly.

THE COURT: Let me ask you a question about those two exceptions to the rule of consensual resolution. Would some form of alternative dispute resolution mechanism save time and money? Or is it the view, based upon your having participated actively and personally in this, that you, in fact, are at such an impasse that having a judicial determination is the

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necessary means to an end?

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MS. MARCUS: I think that we need a third party's determination. Whether it has to be Your Honor or somebody pursuant to an alternative dispute resolution, I guess I'm neutral on.

THE COURT: Well, I would simply suggest that while you're talking with your adversaries about the form of what we call the pretrial order, even though it's a contested matter, that it might be useful to at least explore whether or not, for purposes of saving unnecessary administrative expenses that might otherwise be avoided, that the parties might be willing to submit to mediation.

MS. MARCUS: That's fine, Your Honor.

THE COURT: If not, this is not a direction to mediate. It's just a musing as to whether or not it's possible to give peace a chance.

MS. MARCUS: And actually, Your Honor's comments are relevant to the third party with whom we've reached an impasse, which is Avenue Investments. Avenue's counsel is here today, and they have suggested that perhaps some mediation or other alternative dispute resolution would be appropriate. So we'll definitely pursue that with them.

THE COURT: Okay. Are you counsel for Avenue?

MR. WAGNER: Yes, Your Honor. Jonathan Wagner from

Kramer Levin. We did suggest to the debtor that we engage in

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some form of alternative dispute resolution, as a matter of judicial efficiency and to save time and money for both the estate as well as the Court. And I believe it would be a most fruitful avenue. If not, or as part as the pretrial schedule, we will set that out both to address the legal and factual issues raised by the objection that was raised.

THE COURT: That sounds fine.

MS. MARCUS: Your Honor, that leaves with respect to the first open trades motion the following unresolved matters. The objection of AIB, which was almost done but not quite signed today. So we hope we'll have that signed within the -- at the end of today. The objection of Deutsche Bank, with whom the debtors have had productive discussions and hope to reach an agreement. The objection of Lloyds TSB Bank as to which we're engaged in discussions. The objection of R3 Capital Management, which we may be able to resolve. And lastly, the objection of AXA Mezzanine II and MD Mezzanine SA, who have not been willing to engage in discussions, and with whom we will probably either litigate or engage in some type of alternative dispute resolution.

THE COURT: Well, if they're not willing to engage in discussions, it's going to be hard to mediate with them.

MS. MARCUS: Good point, Your Honor. With respect to the second open trades motion, which is item number 7 on the docket, there are two remaining counterparties: the Hartford

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55 Funds and GE Fusion. With respect to the Hartford Funds, the debtors have just reached an agreement to settle that dispute, and that will be submitted this afternoon in a proposed order. The Hartford Funds are the Hartford Floating Rate Fund, the Hartford High Yield Fund, and Hartford High Yield HLS Fund. With respect --THE COURT: May I -- I hate to interrupt. But just something occurs to me. Is there a settlement paradigm that has been established over time such that parties who are resistant to either discuss the matter or who have, for their own reasons just said no, can be pointed to what has become, in effect, industry standard? MS. MARCUS: I believe that there's a paradigm, and that has been shared with some of the other counterparties as to the resolution of what was the major issue, which was the setoff issue. THE COURT: Um-hmm. MS. MARCUS: I'm fairly certain that these remaining parties don't have setoff arguments, but what they have is very fact-specific arguments about alleged terminations of the trades. THE COURT: Okay. I was just --MS. MARCUS: So as to those entities, it's not really

25 THE COURT: I was simply exploring whether there was

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56 some governing principle that might be applied to these 1 2 miscellaneous disputes to help get them resolved. 3 answer is no, that's fine. 4 MS. MARCUS: I think with respect to the ones that are left, it will be difficult to --5 THE COURT: 6 Okay. 7 MS. MARCUS: -- come up with that. THE COURT: Understood. 8 MS. MARCUS: With respect to the second motion, as I 9 said, we've reached an agreement with Hartford and we'll submit 10 11 that in an order later this afternoon. And the debtors and GE 12 and Fusion have agreed to adjourn that objection until the 13 February 25th hearing, except with respect to one trade, which is the debt of Llondell, which is the subject of a stipulation 14 between LCPI and GE Fusion, which has been signed and will be 15 submitted to the Court later today. That stipulation provides 16 that that trade is terminated, not assumed not rejected. And 17 that's where we are with respect to those motions. If Your 18 Honor has any more questions? 19 2.0 THE COURT: No more questions. Thank you for that 21 report. 22 MS. MARCUS: Thank you. MR. MILLER: Your Honor, just jumping ahead, there 23 are approximately twenty-one matters, Your Honor, on the 24

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adjourn list. Most of those matters, Your Honor, are being

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57 adjourned to the next omnibus meeting, February 25th. Several are being adjourned to March 1st. One matter is being adjourned to next Tuesday, February 17th. That relates to the Utah Bank. And there's a motion filed today, Your Honor, in relation to the Thrift institution, a very similar motion, which I assume Your Honor will want to hear on the 17th? THE COURT: Yes. MR. MILLER: So, Your Honor, with respect to those matters, I don't think we have to do anything else to go through them other than to note that they've all be adjourned. THE COURT: That's fine. MR. MILLER: Then I would turn the lectern over to Mr. Kobak, Your Honor. THE COURT: Fine. Thank you, Mr. Miller. MR. MILLER: Thank you. And that includes the adversary proceedings, Your Honor. Those are all adjourned also. MR. KOBAK: Thank you, Your Honor. James Kobak, Hughes, Hubbard & Reed, for the SIPA trustee. Mr. Wiltenburg is going to be handling most of the calendar. I did want to report briefly that the initial sixty-day period for people to file claims to get maximum SIPA protection, expired at the end of January. And I thought that you and the audience would be interested to know that we've received approximately 75,000

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claims. We don't have a dollar value on that yet, because many

of them are for securities rather than for a stated dollar value.

There are a number of them represented by Barclays and LBIE, as you heard. We worked out details of their filing an omnibus claim. So that's another 1,000. But it is a very substantial volume of claims which I suspect may keep us busy for some time. Although we have designed procedures with Deloitte and others to deal with them as expeditiously and as efficiently as possible.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KOBAK: And now I'll turn the podium over to Mr.

12 Wiltenburg.

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THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. KOBAK: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. WILTENBURG: Good morning, Your Honor. David Wiltenburg, Hughes, Hubbard & Reed, representing James Giddens as trustee in the LBIE SIPA proceeding.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. WILTENBURG: Your Honor, we have, on the SIPA proceeding calendar, two uncontested matters, one matter that has become uncontested due to communications among counsel over the last few days, and a fourth matter that I think will remain contested this morning.

Item 8 on the uncontested list is the trustee's motion for entry of an order pursuant to Section 365 of the

59 Bankruptcy Code, assuming and assigning debtors' rights and 1 2 obligations under a certain lease in Menlo Park, California. 3 It's being assigned to an entity called Tenaya Capital LLC. No 4 objections have been received, and we would propose that the motion may be granted. 5 THE COURT: It's granted. 6 7 MR. WILTENBURG: Item 9, Your Honor, will be presented by counsel for Barclays. 8 MR. BAREFOOT: Good morning, Your Honor. Luke 9 Barefoot from Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton LLP, for 10 11 Barclays Capital, here on the presentment of a stipulation and agreed order between Barclays and CA Inc., formerly known as 12 Computer Associates, on the resolution of an objection they had 13 to the assumption and assignment of an agreement between 14 themselves and LBI to Barclays. 15 16 THE COURT: I saw a certification of no objection on the docket this morning. 17 MR. BAREFOOT: That's correct, Your Honor. That was 18 19 filed because this was originally set up on notice of presentment. But because the presentment date was at the 2.0 21 hearing, we, for convenience purposes, put it on the calendar for this morning. 22 THE COURT: Okay. 23 MR. BAREFOOT: No objections were filed. And 24 25 consistent with your prior direction, I'll leave the

stipulation and the disk with the debtors.

THE COURT: Fine.

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MR. BAREFOOT: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. WILTENBURG: Your Honor, David Wiltenburg,
Hughes, Hubbard & Reed. If I may, I'd like to address next
item 11 on today's calendar, which is the motion pursuant to
Bankruptcy Rule 9019 for approval of a settlement among the
trustee, Barclays, and the clearing agency, the Depository
Trust Corporation and its subsidiaries.

Your Honor, as set forth in the moving papers, this is another instance of securities transfers that did not take place as intended in the days immediately following the bankruptcy of LBI. In this instance, as events developed on the 22nd, which was the Monday after the Friday, it appeared that there was no financial institute or financially responsible party standing behind the obligations of LBI. And for that reason, it was agreed to wind down, that is, to essentially bring to an end, DTC's acting on behalf of LBI.

And that, in turn, led to -- or part of that process was reversal of a series, in fact a fairly extensive series, of so-called ACATs transactions, and those are transactions where a customer of LBI is seeking transfer of its securities and its account to another broker. Those requests had been coming, of course, in the aftermath of the bankruptcy at LBHI, and there was a substantial volume of that kind of transfer in process on

September 22nd.

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Those transfers were reversed. And what that meant is that the securities that were kind of in motion on their way to other receiving brokers, were brought back by the CNS system that is administered by DTC and its subsidiaries. And those securities came to rest, or the ones that are the subject of this motion, came to rest in essentially two places. First, DTC detained two groups of -- what we've described in the motion as two groups of securities. One is the Exhibit A securities, which remain in the possession of DTC. And the second in that category are the Exhibit C securities that were detained and then liquidated by DTC. And as another category, there came into the position of the LBI account, another body of securities that has been described in the motion as the Exhibit B securities.

Again, when the dust settled, it turned out that
Barclays needed the Exhibit A securities and the Exhibit C
securities to satisfy claims of customers whose accounts had
been transferred. So the settlement, broadly considered, tries
to put us in the situation that would have prevailed if those
ACATs securities had reached their intended destination on
September 22nd, and in the following days.

And to make that happen, two things need to occur.

The Exhibit A securities that remain in the possession of DTC must go to Barclays to be reunited with the customer accounts

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that they are associated with. With respect to the Exhibit C securities which have been liquidated, those need to be bought back in if the customer claims are going to be satisfied. And we have some rough numbers to discuss in connection with that buy-in. And the way the agreement expresses the buy-in, it's called a make-whole payment, which will go to Barclays and then be used to buy the securities back.

The formal value of the securities on the 22nd was approximately 221 million dollars. Those securities were liquidated over the next couple of weeks. Proceeds were garnered in the amount of about 197 million dollars. And for clarification of what's in the 9019 application, those proceeds were applied to debts owing from LBI to DTC, debts resulting from the clearance and settlement activity on September 22nd and the following days.

Based on estimates that have occurred over the course of the ensuing months up to last Friday, it's believed that the current cost of buying them back will be about 170 million dollars. So if -- there are, of course, no guarantees. The market can move again. But if that estimate holds, the result will be a saving of approximately 26 or 27 million dollars for the estate, comparing the buyback cost with the proceeds that were credited, in effect, to the trustee's account at DTC.

Your Honor, we received two limited objections and comments on this proposed settlement, one from the debtor. And

as a result of communications we've had, further information and explanation that's been provided, that objection has been withdrawn.

THE COURT: The debtor objection has been withdrawn. That I saw this morning on the docket.

MR. WILTENBURG: Yes.

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THE COURT: What's the status of the creditors' committee?

MR. WILTENBURG: The creditors' committee didn't style its response as an objection but reflected the fact that communication was occurring and was expected to continue to occur. And I hope I'll be able to report that the result has been satisfaction of the committee's concerns.

THE COURT: I think we're about to find that out. What's the committee position?

MR. TECCE: Good morning, Your Honor. James Tecce of Quinn Emmanuel on behalf of the committee. With the representations made on the record by Mr. Wiltenburg, our information requests have been answered. And we had asked that that be presented on the record, and it has. That resolves our first objection -- or our first concern, rather. Our second concern was just that the reservation of rights of the committee and the LBHI estates that appeared in the first settlement resolution with Chase back in December, that the same reservation of rights appear in connection with this

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64 settlement with the same force and effect. 1 2 As the Court knows, we're investigating the sale 3 transaction. We want to make sure that we have the same 4 reservation that we obtained previously. And that was our second concern. 5 THE COURT: That's fine. I remember that reservation 6 7 of rights, and you still have it as far as I'm concerned. MR. TECCE: Thank you very much. 8 MR. MILLER: And the debtor also, Your Honor. 9 The 10 debtor? 11 THE COURT: You have it, too, Mr. Miller. 12 MR. MILLER: Thank you. 13 THE COURT: Thank you. MR. WILTENBURG: Indeed, Your Honor, the form of 14 order that's been tendered to the Court incorporates a parallel 15 16 provision to the one that was entered on the prior occasion. So on that basis, Your Honor, I would request that the 17 settlement be approved. 18 19 THE COURT: The settlement is approved. 2.0 MR. WILTENBURG: Your Honor, the next item on the 21 agenda is the trustee's motion pursuant to Bankruptcy Code Section 365(d)(4) for extension of the trustee's time to assume 22 23 or reject unexpired leases of nonresidential real property. And the Court is aware of the history of this. There were 24

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originally, I believe, six leases that were scheduled as leases

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as to which this extension of the assume and reject deadline was sought. We had discussions and issues with one of the landlords with respect to that list. And it is the landlord of certain property located at 555 California Street in San Francisco.

And the issue that's been presented on the objection of that landlord, Your Honor, I think, as you'll see in the papers, we feel misconceives the effect of the Court's prior orders approving the asset sales to Barclays, and especially the portions approving the assumption and assignment of certain executory contracts. The Second Circuit tells us that there must be notice, a hearing and an order as a prerequisite to the assumption of executory contracts. That just didn't occur here.

There is no order of the Court that contemplates an assumption without assignment of this particular contract. For whatever reason -- I don't have insight into the minds of the negotiating parties -- they chose, after the sale hearing had occurred in this Court, to take that lease out of the scheme of leases that would be assumed and assigned, and kind of changed the rules as to that one, foreseeing an assumption in connection with a sublease instead of assumption and assignment.

That's a much different thing than had been noticed prior to that sale hearing. It's a different thing than the

66 Court approved in the sale approval order that had been 1 2 entered, I think, originally on the 19th of September. 3 THE COURT: 20th. 4 MR. WILTENBURG: 20th. Your Honor, the papers review the legal arguments of the parties. I think we've tried to 5 state the sequence of events and the applicable legal 6 doctrines. If the Court has any questions, I'd be glad to 7 address them. 8 THE COURT: No, I've reviewed the papers and I've 9 reviewed the applicable case law. And I'm fairly well prepared 10 11 to deal with this now. MR. WILTENBURG: With that, I'll cede the podium to 12 counsel for the landlord. 13 THE COURT: Let me ask you, before you cede the 14 podium, you've talked about the deemed assumption issue in 15 16 connection with the sale order, which you obviously say shouldn't govern here under the Burger Boys' authority from the 17 Second Circuit. However, you haven't given me an argument why 18 19 the time should be extended under 365(d)(4), at least you 2.0 haven't done so orally on today's record. I assume that you 21 stand on your papers with respect to that? MR. WILTENBURG: I do, Your Honor. And I don't 22 believe the landlord has joined issue on that point. That is, 23

they're approaching this from a different point of view and I

think not including that the legal standard applicable to

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67 extension of time. 1 2 THE COURT: But they argue it's already been assumed? 3 MR. WILTENBURG: Correct. 4 THE COURT: I understand now. Okay. Thank you. MR. WILTENBURG: Thank you, Your Honor. 5 MS. GOLDSTEIN: Good morning, Your Honor. Stephanie 6 Goldstein, Fried, Frank, Harris, Schreiber & Jacobson on behalf 7 of the landlord. We obviously take great issue with the 8 debtors' statement that there's no order of the Court that 9 10 contemplates the assumption without the assignment to Barclays. 11 And I think there are a multitude of provisions within the sale order that are --12 13 THE COURT: Let me stop you for a second. Procedurally, how do you get to the position you're seeking to 14 get to in the context of objecting to this motion as opposed to 15 16 bringing some other kind of proceeding before me? I just want to understand how you have the legal right to be making what 17 appears to be a different kind of argument in the context of a 18 19 365(d)(4) extension which is routinely granted under 2.0 circumstances like this. I recognize you have a different 21 legal position, but is your objection the right procedural means to present it to me? 22 MS. GOLDSTEIN: Your Honor --23 THE COURT: And if so, why? 24 25 MS. GOLDSTEIN: -- Your Honor, our position on that

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is that when the debtors made this motion to extend or assume and they included the lease at 555 California within the context of that motion, that we thought it was inappropriate that it be in there because they had already assumed the lease in the context of the sale order. And --

THE COURT: Are they acting as if they have assumed it, or are they acting otherwise?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Until a couple of weeks before the extension motion was filed, until that point in time, they had been acting as if they had assumed the lease. And in fact, as set forth in the clarification letter on the 20th which says that on the closing date they were going to assume the lease at 555 California, and in turn then sublease the premises to Barclays, which the lease required them to do, and then allowed Barclays to remain in the space and continue to use the space, we had thought they were in full compliance with the terms of the clarification order which is part of the purchase agreement, as defined in the sale order, as defined in the motions that were filed to approve the sale order.

And so we thought that was sort of a late stage change of strategy in terms of whether or not they were complying with what they had said they were going to do. And I think in that context, whether or not they can assume or reject as to a multitude of other leases that they took no position on, is not the issue. The issue here is whether or not in the

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context of a specific lease that they said they were assuming on the closing date, and then got the Court's approval of all of the terms and provisions of the clarification letter which was incorporated into the purchase agreement, that there's nothing here for them to assume -- certainly to assume in the context of our lease.

Whether they can -- having assumed, whether they can now reject, I think is a separate issue. But the notion that they can then decide whether or not to assume a lease that they said they had already assumed on the closing date, we think isn't an issue, and is inappropriate to determine in the context --

THE COURT: I'm asking you a slightly different question. I understand that you have vigorously argued why you think you're right as a matter of law. I'm asking you the question as to whether you can properly do that in the context of objecting to a motion to extend under 365(d)(4)? And I haven't really heard an answer to that. What gives you the right to be making the argument you're making now in the context of objecting to an extension of time?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: I think in terms of standing, Your Honor, in terms of what the landlord's rights are in the context of the proceedings of the case, were we to then go ahead and not object at this point in time and make these points clear, no doubt, down the road someone would claim that

we had waived any objection to the fact that they were --

THE COURT: So --

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MS. GOLDSTEIN: -- trying to assume or reject --

THE COURT: -- is this more in the nature -- excuse me. Is this more in the nature of a reservation of rights that you not be deemed to have waived your legal argument that the lease was already assumed? Or, are you in the context of this objection seeking what amounts to a determination that the lease has actually been assumed?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Well, you know, not to talk in circles here on it. But I think in effect, that the landlord has a judiciable controversy when it learns of a position that the debtor is taking that's inconsistent with what we believe the state of affairs was to be, that we clearly have standing to object. And in terms of an extension application, it's clearly moot as to the landlord in terms of whether or not they have the right to extend the time to assume a lease that they've already assumed.

THE COURT: I understand. Well, obviously there's a difference of opinion, because the trustee and Barclays alike disagree with you mightily and say that you're wrong as a matter of law under applicable Second Circuit precedent, and that you're wrong as a matter of law fairly reading the sale order, and you're wrong as a matter of law fairly reading the clarification letter. So they say you're just plain wrong.

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What I'm asking is are you right procedurally in being here now seeking what amounts to a determination that you're right in the context of objecting to an extension of time?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: I think it's implicit, Your Honor, in the notion of whether they can extend time to assume the lease, that they've already assumed the lease. And I'm not -- I understand we have a difference of opinion with the debtor in terms of what happened prior to their filing of this motion.

But I certainly think in terms of whether or not their -- yes, it's generally a matter of course of whether or not you can extend that time within the context here.

The question is why are they entitled to extend time to assume a lease that they've already assumed. And implicit in that is the notion that why do we have to wait to figure out who's right and who's wrong when the issue has been joined and --

THE COURT: Well, it actually hasn't been, in my view. And I think that you're still not answering the question. I think you're trying hard to say because you think you're right, you should be deemed right. But what I'm telling you is that I think that there are other procedural means to determine who is right here. One would be a declaratory judgment adversary proceeding. That's one obvious means. Another would be some kind of motion to be brought in court here or elsewhere seeking to enforce the terms of the lease or

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to seek to enforce the terms of the sale order and to take a position which actually gives you the right to get an order that grants you the relief you seek.

It's my view, procedurally, that you can't get there from where you are right now, although you have very emphatically and in florid language sought to say why you're so right and why this is such an injustice. I think you actually overpled your case. That's just my opinion.

I am governed, ultimately, by Second Circuit precedent, and I don't think this is the proper procedural setting in which to argue Burger Boys. But you know it and I know it. It's the law. I am granting the trustee's motion under 365(d)(4) without prejudice to any rights that your client may have with respect to the status of the lease at 555 California Street.

I understand that you have forcefully argued your client's belief that that lease has been, in fact, already assumed. In extending the 365(d)(4) period, I do so without prejudice to that legal argument. And so the parties are free to argue in a proper procedural setting, and I view this as improper, those rights that actually exist under the sale order entered on September 20th.

So to the extent that what you did was a fairly thin reservation of rights, I accept it as such. To the extent what you did was an attempt to get a determination that you in fact

73 have an assumed lease, it's the improper procedural vehicle to 1 2 do so, in my view. And you're not getting a determination as 3 to that today. 4 MS. GOLDSTEIN: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Does anyone else wish to be heard on this 5 issue? Fine. 6 7 MR. MILLER: Your Honor, I believe that concludes the calendar. 8 9 THE COURT: Okay. MR. MILLER: Your Honor, there's just one other thing 10 11 that I'd just point out. There was a motion filed by 25 Broad LLC for leave to conduct 2004 examinations. That motion's been 12 withdrawn, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Okay. And I'm not sure who I will see on 14 the 17th, but I will see some people on the 17th, and --15 16 MR. MILLER: Definitely, Your Honor. THE COURT: -- I'm not sure who from this group will 17 be here, but I look forward to seeing you at 10 a.m. 18 19 MR. MILLER: Thank you very much, Your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you. We're adjourned. 2.0 (Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 11:35 a.m.) 21 22 23 24 25

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2	CERTIFICATION	
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4	I, Lisa Bar-Leib, certify that the foregoing transcript is	a
5	true and accurate record of the proceedings.	
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8	LISA BAR-LEIB	
9		
10	Veritext LLC	
11	200 Old Country Road	
12	Suite 580	
13	Mineola, NY 11501	
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